

Copy

Union Theological Seminary  
Broadway at 120th Street  
New York

January 2, 1925.

Dear Mr. Porter:

Yours of Dec. 31 re. Kirby Page has only now arrived. I have read his pamphlet but not the book.

No: I am very sorry I can't review the book. Pacifism is to me simply nonsense, trafficking <sup>in</sup> ~~in~~ generalities. Fosdick and Eddy say they will take no part in the next war! Do they mean that when the boys are mobilized they will not preach to them nor comfort them? What more than that did either of them do in the last war? I am against war as I am against every ~~ugly~~ and evil thing; but this tommyrot about "outlawry of war," by men who won't even make effective protests against the barring of Japanese gentlemen from citizenship, make me sick. If I were you I'd leave the book alone. Sorry anyway I can't help. Life is too short for bosh and mush!

Yours ever

G. A. Johnston Ross

All goes well at home. We are enjoying perfect health and are very happy together. We hope that you folks are holding up under the strain and that you are not trying to do too much. How we should like to have a long visit with you. Keep us in touch with your movements.

Affectionately yours,

Mr. Sidney Gamble  
Y.M.C.A.  
Peking, China

KP-m

Brooklyn..N. Y.  
January 2. 1925.

Dear Friend and Brother----

THE BIG EVENT of the month of January, will of course be the Open Meeting led by the Men's Division of the Missionary Society of the Flatbush Christian church.

Yes. THIS Missionary Society has male members. We help support Dr. Frank Vierling in his medical work in China. And in return Dr Vierling helps us, with lots of inspiration. In the midst of hundreds of thousands who would have no other medical attention, he lives, and his hospital stands, as a real beacon light of applied Christianity.

All right. We are going to celebrate. The day is Wednesday, January the seventh. Out with your note book and mark that evening "Taken". The hour is eight in the evening. The special speaker is-----hold your breath-----

K I R B Y P A G E

World traveller. Missionary expert. Clear, sparkling speaker. Just back, few weeks ago from Europe, over which he travelled with the Sherwood Eddy party. How did we manage to get him? It's a secret. We had a pull.

HIS SUBJECT----- "GOOD SAMARITANS NEEDED IN EUROPE"

Men's Chorus----men from Bible Class led by Walter Tool.  
Soloist.....Mrs. C. P. Johnson  
The Bible School Orchestra.

Social hour following.....A bite and a sup.....Good Fellowship. Certainly, there will be ladies there. Everybody is invited. You will do the society a favor by passing this invitation to anybody you wish. Not every night do we have the chance to hear a man like KIRBY PAGE.

We want to show him a real audience.  
You must help.

Yours in Service

THE MEN'S DIVISION.  
W.D.F----Leader.

# THE FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION

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Chairman  
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396 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY  
(NEAR CANAL STREET)

TELEPHONE, CANAL { 6522  
6523



AFTER FEB. 1ST

OUR ADDRESS WILL BE

BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR PLACE

NEW YORK CITY

January 5, 1925.

Rev. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Ave.,  
New York City.

Dear Kirby:

We are getting up a committee, principally members of the Fellowship, to arrange for a meeting in Cooper Union, probably about February 12, in the interest of Philippine Independence. We want to urge it as one very definite way of offsetting the growing tension between the Islands and ourselves. If we can develop some publicity here we want to encourage the holding of similar meetings in other parts of the country. I believe that it is a real constructive step towards peace to forestall in this way the development of extreme antagonism. We would be very glad indeed to have you act as a member of this committee with us. At the present time we have on it: Mrs. Anna Davis, Roger Baldwin, Scott Nearing, Edward Richards, Josefa Llannes, Jackson C. Phillips. I hope that you can come in with us on this.

Very sincerely yours,

PJ/EMC.



January 9, 1925.

My dear Friends:

I am most grateful for your kind note of January 4th passing on to me the comment concerning our book which you received from England. It seems to be going very well indeed. You will be glad to know that it is being translated into Japanese.

Cordially yours,

Misses Mary and Helen Seabury  
414 County Street  
New Bedford, Mass.

KP-m

Excerpt from letter of Misses Mary and Helen Seabury

Comment from person in England regarding  
Peace literature in U. S. received in a letter to  
the above persons:

"I think the Americans are doing better  
work than we are in the way of peace literature.  
I very much like "The Sword or the Cross," by  
Kirby Page, also by the same author, "War,  
Its Causes, Consequences and Cure," and just  
out "The Abolition of War." We have nothing  
quite so good I think, as these tracts of the  
time."

# Board of Temperance and Social Welfare

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- IV. INDUSTRIAL INQUIRY AND CONCILIATION
- V. WORLD WIDE PEACE THROUGH THE CHURCHES.

January 10, 1925.

Dear Kirby:

Dr. Gulick asked me to appoint four members from our brotherhood for his general committee on war and peace. I have named you as one of the four and hope you will find it possible to accept.

Sincerely yours,

*Alva*

Alva W. Taylor

L.

Bflo. Jan. 12. '20.

My dear Page -

The East Orange Pulpit Committee were in my services yesterday A.M. and called on me in the P.M. and asked me to consider that Pulpit. Is this some of your doings, and why? If not, what do you think of me considering it?

You know "Them"  
2. My field here,  
3. West mine,  
4. Your field plans.

"Honest Injun," what do you think? Fast haste.

That's all,

John.



January 14, 1925.

My dear Mr. McCormick:

I have just learned from John Sala that you folks are on his trail. I think you would be very fortunate indeed if you can land him. In my letter to him I have spoken in the highest terms of the opportunities offered by your church. I shall be interested to know what decision he reaches.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Thos. H. McCormick  
102 N. Maple Avenue,  
East Orange, N.J.

Committee. It seems likely that there will be a delay. I know that Taylor is exceedingly skeptical concerning our ability to finance a secretary. There is, therefore, a considerable element of doubt as to whether there will be an opportunity in this direction.

I should think you would be very wise to go slowly in declining the East Orange proposition. As a matter of fact, you would have an abundant opportunity for outside speaking if you went to East Orange. As you know, they already have Mr. Calder as a full time worker. He impresses me as being a capable fellow. I think there is no doubt that within a short time you could also put on a third member of the staff. I do not know of a pulpit among our people where you would have more freedom for outside work.

I have reached no more final conclusions in my own mind, but my tentative impression is that you might do very well to accept their offer. Needless to say, I am slightly prejudiced in the matter since we should love to have you so near to us. I shall join with you in praying for light and shall await your decision with intense eagerness.

Affectionately yours,

KP\*AP



Thursday night Jan 15

Dear Kirby, your letter  
rec'd, many thanks for the contents,  
if you are determined to make me a  
pensioner at your bounty, I will be a  
sporty one, here is a list of an order I  
have made; Mary says its all foolishness  
I ought to put it in the Bank, but I won't.

I have been getting along fine this  
winter so far, keep busy at something most of  
the time. & that is the secret of health &  
contentment: I rarely ever go from home  
except to church, no one wants to be bothered  
with M— his hearing is so bad, & I don't  
have any way or time to visit in Town, unless  
he is there too. I won't gad about the neighborhood  
& be at work at home, so its all right to stay.  
I am greatly blessed to have a comfortable home  
plenty to eat, & read, & sleep well at night.  
I thank God for it all, & especially for a dear  
loving Son. Write when you want to. Mother

1 bed spring. 8.28. 28  
 1 axminster rug. 36 = 68, H. 9'  
 1 - - - - - 27 = 54. 3.20  
 1 pr silk stockings. - - 89 -  
 ticking for two pillows H 2  
 17.7 H

the rugs are to use in the spare  
 bed room to save the nice matting  
 & one old spring has about given  
 up the ghost. will get some chaises  
 for summer & little later, have plenty  
 to get a years supply of things I  
 need: so please take notice



January 19, 1925.

Dear Sherwood:

Your letter of January 12th with the enclosed printed card is at hand. I am very much interested in what you have written and think your idea is a good one. I presume that since the card has already been printed it is too late to make any changes. My chief criticism is that Section No. 3 is entirely too vague. I do not believe that the person who signs has any intelligent idea of what he is signing. Does this mean he will not join a college fraternity? Could he join the Masons? Does this involve social equality? My impression is that this section needs to be made much more specific if it is to have real meaning. On the whole I like the card very much.

We will follow your directions concerning any letters that come in from persons who have signed this card.

I have just finished reading William Allen White's biography of Woodrow Wilson. It is as thrilling as a novel. It is magnificently written and very moving. The thought has occurred to me that we might very profitably include a chapter on Woodrow Wilson in our Makers of Freedom. You might call the chapter Freedom from International Anarchy. His great contribution of course was the League of Nations. This chapter would give us an opportunity to sketch the background of modern imperialism, nationalism and militarism and would enable us to emphasize the absolute importance of international agencies of justice. I am inclined to believe that we could make a good chapter. What do you think about the idea?

I am spending practically all of my time on these biographies during these days. I have very

few engagements during the next two months and hope to get my share of this book finished by the end of March.

I hope that all is going well with your campaigns.

Affectionately yours,

Mr. Sherwood Eddy  
c/o YMCA  
Portland, Oregon

EP-m

Your letter of January 13th with the enclosed printed card is at hand. I am very much interested in what you have written and think your idea is a good one. I presume that since the card has already been printed it is too late to make any changes. My chief criticism is that Section No. 5 is entirely too vague. I do not believe that the person who signs has any intelligent idea of what he is signing. Does this mean he will not join a college fraternity? Could he join the Masons? Does this involve social equality? My impression is that this section needs to be made much more specific if it is to have real meaning. On the whole I like the card very much.

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Jan 21 1925

arranged for by Headquarters and the general work will be organized around the local Company of Scabbard and Blade. It will be possible in this way to arrange for speakers to appear before groups. Literature will be supplied for distribution.

This bulletin is the first one to be sent out under Plan A. Subsequent Bulletins will follow, often accompanied by a pamphlet written by men and women recognized as authorities on certain movements.

Let me quote to you part of a letter received at Headquarters from an Army Officer. This quotation contains sound advice. "As to Subversive Agitation, the important thing is to fight it without seeming to fight. Fight it with FACTS and FIGURES, with Venom and Fury, yes but CONCEAL the Venom and Fury. There is a positive advantage in: NEVER displaying animosity; NEVER showing ill-temper; and NEVER treating the other side with anything but courtesy. Always state publicly that those opposing your ideals are doubtless actuated as you are, by motives of sincerity and by the desire to work for the general welfare. But, ADD, or let it be inferred, that these misguided Americans suffer from lack of complete information, or from errors of judgment, or from contact with radicals, communists, enemies of social order, who are deceiving them, duping them, using them as catspaws--themselves devoted to evil, to plots against our governmental system, to bolshevism: but wily foes, difficult to unmask".

#### SOME FACTS ABOUT THE 'RED' MOVEMENT

(From the 1924 Text Book of the C.M.T.C. Camp Custer, Michigan.)

##### 1. What is a "Red"?

A "Red" is a member or agent of any revolutionary organization having for its object the violent overthrow of existing governments and the destruction of the established laws and institutions of mankind.

##### 2. What is Bolshevism?

Bolshevism is an organized revolutionary movement based on force, violence and deception, which has for its purpose the conquest of the world and the subjugation of the nations of the earth under a Bolshevistic Despotism.

##### 3. What is the connection between Communism and Bolshevism?

Communism is the theory of an economic and political Dictatorship which represents the goal of Bolshevism. The form of government under which Communism operates is known as the Soviet.

↑  
Some Definitions?



4. What is the Third International?

The Third International is the central organization and guiding power of the "Red" movement. It is the source of communist propaganda now being spread in the United States and in other countries. This propaganda is at all times disguised under misleading names or by concealment of its real purpose. The Headquarters of the Third International is at Moscow, Russia. Its members are those who direct the Communist organizations in Russia and in other countries. The Third International is controlled by only a few men. They are the "master minds" of the world - wide Bolshevik movement and the direct successors to the Anarchist and Communist leaders of the last century.

5. Does the Third International seek to overthrow the Government of the United States?

Yes. The President and The Secretary Of State have warned the people of this country of this intent in recent official messages opposing recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia by The United States, while that government continues to spread the propaganda of the Third International in this country.

6. Can a man or woman be a law-abiding citizen who gives his or her allegiance to a communist organization?

No "Red" can be loyal to his country and abide by its laws, because he virtually forswears allegiance to his government and becomes an enemy of his country when he accepts the pledge of a Communist organization. There are some Communist organizations, however, whose leaders conceal from the members the fact that the organization is part of the "Red" movement. These organizations who conceal their purpose are far more dangerous to the safety of the country than the avowed revolutionary organizations of the "Reds". The law-abiding members of such organizations should promptly cleanse the organization of such tendencies or withdraw their membership.

7. What do the Communists seek to accomplish?

The Communist Manifesto, known also as "The Ten Commandments of Communism" sets forth six principle aims, as follows:

- Abolition of private property.
- Abolition of all rights of inheritance.
- Abolition of the family.
- Abolition of marriage.
- Abolition of religion.
- Abolition of towns and cities.



8. Could the principles of Communism be brought into harmony with the principles of government ordained in the Constitution of the United States?

No. The Communist dogma denies the rights which are guaranteed to the individual by the Constitution. The security of the home, freedom of the individual to worship according to his conscience, and the right of possession of property are fundamental to human happiness. The Constitution protects these rights for the enjoyment of the individual and the 'blessings of liberty'. It is these rights which Communism destroys.

9. Why do the "Reds" want to destroy the church?

It is their purpose to abolish religion from the world. Although the Communists are carrying on religious propaganda under the misleading name of "Christian Socialism" in common with the Socialists, they do not believe in religion and term it "Superstition" and an "Opium for the people". The Communists have lead some church leaders to look upon Communism as a humanitarian movement and to regard Socialism as a religious movement. Communism, in reality is an anti-Christian movement which accomplishes its ends through fraud and deception. In some parts of the world the "Reds" seek to accomplish their ends by exploiting racial and religious prejudices and hatreds. They take this means of inflaming the minds of large numbers of people and causing them to commit acts of lawlessness. This breeds disorder, undermines the public confidence, and weakens the Government, which is the aim of the "Red" leaders.

10. Does the Constitution protect us against the Class Struggle and Revolution?

The Constitution is a charter of government ordained by the people of the United States to protect and perpetuate the freedom and independence of the forty-eight states of the Union. The Constitution defines the limits and powers of the government and prescribes the form of Government. The theory of the Class Struggle is repugnant to every principle of freedom and justice. The Constitution recognizes no class distinctions but affirms that all citizens shall enjoy the equal protection of the laws. The right of free speech is guaranteed to all alike, which is possible because the Constitution does not recognize either Class or Caste. The Constitution very clearly recognized the danger of Class antagonism and provides safeguards against it. This fact is well understood by those who are promoting the class struggle.



They have devised numerous amendments to the Constitution which they advocate at every session of Congress, in an effort to remove from the Constitution the safeguard against Class Struggle and Class Antagonism. It would be well nigh impossible under the Constitution at present for any group or organization to override the wishes of the people and impose their will upon the country, so long as the individual citizen faithfully perform the duties of citizenship. If he would continue to enjoy the rights he possesses under the Constitution he should be vigilant in upbuilding it from the attacks of those who would destroy it. The destiny of America depends upon the ballot cast by its citizens. The citizen who best exercises intelligence in the use of the ballot is he who best understands the principles and ideals of government which are embodied in the Constitution.

BY THEIR DEEDS WE SHALL KNOW THEM

"And just what does it (Communism) mean when it has full sway? Just to what extent does it effect the rights and privileges of the ordinary human and of civilization itself? The magazine, *Work*, well edited by Mr. P. J. Moran of Columbus, Ohio, in its December, 1925 issue just off the press gives us the following information:

IT IS INCONCEIVABLE THAT WE WOULD WISH CLOSER RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

In view of the record and attitude of soviet Russia, it seems inconceivable that any American would wish to establish closer relations with that so-called government. It is well known that the underlying principle of the Bolshevik program is destruction by violence of all governments where religion, family, and private property are permitted to exist and that its agents are actively engaged in stirring up revolution against all such governments, including our own, and that this program also contemplates the slaughter or enslavement of all foes or critics of Bolshevism.

Trotsky said only four months ago, June 2, 1925, in a speech before the Council of People's Commissars: "Our most dangerous enemy is the United States of America. We must bend every effort to destroy it."

Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist Third International, and the most powerful man in the Moscow Government, says: "We have exterminated the capitalists and property owners in Russia. We are going to do the same thing to the intelligentsia of Europe and America."

From 1917 to 1920 the Bolshevik leaders exterminated 2,000,000 Russians. During three months in the Crimea alone 120,000 official executions took place. It is estimated that from 1917 to 1923 3,500,000 people were "officially" killed. From 1917 to 1922 one organization, the cheka, killed without



trial 600,000 people. As punishment for threats against the life of Lenin, 3,500 men were shot while in prison. The Moscow Government called this "collective retribution".

Letzls, red terror leader, said: "We exterminate not merely individuals, but the bourgeoisie (middle class) as a class. Don't look into our records for the evidence of the criminal actions of accused persons. Their fate is decided by the fact of what class they belong to, what education they have gotten. This is the essence of the red terror."

Professor Sorokin, of the University of Petrograd, estimates the number of persons executed in Russia between 1917 and 1921 as 1,758,457. This number included 6,000 teachers, 9,000 physicians, 70,000 police men, 12,950 landowners, 325,000 intelligentsia (educated class), 193,280 workers, and 815,000 peasants. This does not include the unrecorded executions.

The Krasnaia Gazette, bolshevist organ, said September 1, 1918: "Let us murder by thousands. Let our enemies choke themselves with their own blood. Kill as many as we can. For one of our heads they have to pay many thousands of their heads."

This is the government with which some Americans wish to cooperate financially and politically, giving it strength to carry out the announced purpose to introduce into the United States the system enthroned in Russia.

And Mr. Moran in "Work" shows us just where those Chinese students got their dose of communism:

"HANDS OFF CHINA" AND "LONG LIVE SOVIET RUSSIA"  
ARE THE SLOGANS

Hands off China" and "Long live soviet Russia" meetings are being held by communists under Moscow direction in American industrial centers. "Hands off China" of course means everybody's hands except those of soviet Russia. What will happen to China when soviet Russia gets her hands on the Republic is clearly foreshadowed by what happened to the Georgia nation in the Caucasus. The soviet government made a treaty with Georgia promising entire independence in domestic affairs. Within nine months the bolsheviks sent an invading army of 100,000 into Georgia, devastating the country and executing all Georgian leaders. This was done for the idealistic purpose of gaining control of the Georgian manganese deposits, which were confiscated by Moscow and have since been leased to a group of American capitalists. A large initial payment has already been made and soviet troops in the Orient are being paid in American dollars. China has great natural resources which can be sold at a price that will enable the Moscow dictators to pay the cost of their operations against noncommunist governments.



The above Quotation is from Congressional Record, Volume 67, Number 12, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1925, Extension of Remarks of Honorable Thomas L. Blanton of Texas in the House of Representatives. The reader will be interested in knowing that in one of the subsequent issues of the Special Situation Bulletins there is to be attached the complete Congressional Record mentioned above.

### The Communist International

From The Searchlight of the New York Commercial,  
October 25, 1926.

The coming of Mme. Kollontay as Ambassador to Mexico means far more to the people of the United States than is generally recognized. Kollontay is to be located in Mexico City, not so much to aid in advancing Communism in that country - Mexico is a Communist controlled government to-day - as to be in close personal touch with the agents of Soviet Russia in the United States.

In other words, Mme. Kollontay's mission is to force recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States. Some months ago the Commercial called attention to the fact that the plan of operation in the United States to create sentiment for recognition had been perfected; that this plan involved at least one New York daily paper and that a large number of other papers would be flooded with propaganda emanating from this center, and still others influenced through the placing of display advertising copy emanating from the Amtorg Co., which while claiming to be wholly an organization to advance trade relations between the United States and Russia, as a matter of fact, having something of a legal standing in this country, is used largely to carry on Communist propaganda.

Since this information was printed in these columns a New York "business" newspaper has issued two tabloid editions devoted to presenting the great trade opportunities in Russia. This material has been furnished a large number of papers and given rather wide publicity. Many newspapers probably have received requests from the Amtorg Co. for their rate cards. Tied-in with this part of the program one can pass to another of even greater significance.

Sherwood Eddy, a Y. M. C. A. worker, recently returned from Russia as head of an "unofficial" delegation of ministers, educators, etc., and at once demanded of the President that Russia be recognized. It has been charged many times, and circumstantial evidence at least is overwhelming, that Mr. Eddy is an open propagandist for Russia. Promising that he would not touch on the Russian situation



if allowed the floor of the American Federation of Labor convention, Mr. Eddy who gets audiences in the churches because of his presumed Christianity attitude deliberately violated his pledge and devoted his time to an attempt to sway the delegates to approving recognition.

There are a large number of others, at this time, appearing in the pulpits, before schools, colleges, churches and other organizations--American citizens if you please--who are openly engaged in a campaign of misrepresentation to secure recognition of an outlaw and a criminal Government.

Mme. Kollontay will soon be located in Mexico City. It is a very easy matter for the Communists and their sympathizers who are even more dangerous to the nation than the real article, to slip across the border and get orders first hand. Mexico today is a Communist nation. It is controlled as absolutely and as completely by Communist dictation as is Russia. Because Communism has been put over there through the Socialist system of "legislative action," rather than through the system employed in Russia--revolution the people of the United States seem unable to understand the seriousness of the situation.

Kollontay in Mexico can do nearly as much harm as she could in Washington. She is an able and clever revolutionist, and has been such a revolutionist for many years. She is one of the most pronounced advocates of the abolition of all forms of religion, and of the abolition of the marriage relations. She is proponent of the scheme to take the children from their parents and make them wards of the state as soon as old enough to be weaned. She has in the past dipped her hand into the United States formulating certain ideas we not find offered the American people through Federal legislation. Mme. Kollontay's desire to destroy existing society takes the form of a pronounced mania, and yet with that form of insanity she displays an ability in intrigue and deception second to none. She is said to be personally fascinating, and since, according to accounts from Russia, she has cast the mortal code to the four-winds, she becomes a menace to the United States when planted comfortably and with protection in Mexico.

Be sure that you save this bulletin. In the course of a few months you will have a file of information that you will value.

Headquarters.

The National Society Of Scabbard And Blade.



The National Society  
Scabbarð and Blade

Volume I  
Number 2

### Division Headquarters

"In order to unite in closer relationship the military departments of American Universities and Colleges; to preserve and develop the essential qualities of good and efficient officers; to prepare ourselves as educated men to take a more active part and to have a greater influence in the military affairs of the communities in which we may reside and above all to spread intelligent information concerning the military requirements of our country."

The attached pamphlet "Business Statesmanship" accompanies Number 2 of this series of bulletins as a major part thereof. You will notice that it is punched ready for filing with the bulletins. Before you file it away be sure that you read it over casually and then read it making notes or underscoring phrases you wish to remember or find readily. Too much good cannot be said of this little booklet. It contains the thoughts of a man whom you must admit knows what he is talking about. To such men as Mr. Wilbur, the American people owe a great deal as you will decide when you have finished reading "Business Statesmanship".

### HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Meeting of Workers (Communist) Party, Freiheit Singing Society Hall, 3837 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, Ill., C. E. Ruthenberg-Speaker in Commemoration of the 7th Anniversary of the Party.

Ruthenberg opened his address with, "Comrades and friends, you all know that we are here tonight to celebrate the anniversary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America in its seventy year and that in that period of time we have emerged victorious from one of the most difficult struggles that a Party has ever gone through and I can now say that we are well on our way after these struggles to lead the proletariat revolutionaries of the United States to a successful overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a government of Social Soviet Unions in this country."

Ruthenberg went on to state that his subject this evening was a review of the history of the Party since its inception in this country, having its beginning within the Socialist Party of America.

The first development of a radical Left Wing movement took place in the convention of the Socialist Party in May, 1912.

Following this convention, came the pre-war period with constantly changing conditions and excitement at fever height. In Europe the war was already under way and in America there was talk of the government drafting an army. The left wing began to spread propaganda against conscription and urged the workers to resist with force any attempts made to force them to aid the capitalistic class.

Then came the St. Louis convention of the Socialist Party. Here the Left Wing was victorious and obtained control of the convention. Morris Hillquit, Algernon Lee and C. E. Ruthenberg were appointed as the committee to "draft" a program of the Party. Ruthenberg stated here that the audience could readily see what he was up against, for while Lee and Hillquit were radical in their



beliefs, they were hesitant about advocating the use of force and revolution to gain their ends. They eventually quit. Then Ruthenberg ostensibly "wrote" the program, but this was in reality done by Bukharin and Trotsky, both of whom were in America at the time. This policy openly called for militancy and the use of force in agitating a revolution for the overthrow of the capitalist regime and the establishment of a Social Soviet government. He said that one serious mistake was made here, and that was in permitting the Socialist executive board to remain in power when they should have been thrown out altogether. A split then developed which consisted of the "Right Wingers", the language section composed of the Slavic societies and organizations and the radical Left wing. The Left Wing was advocating secession. The language section was with the Left in policy but did not want to bolt the Party at once, hoping they could swing more of the "Right Wingers" over to the Left, while the conservatives were against any use of force or attempts at revolution.

At the convention held in 1919, the Socialist Right Wing, anticipating the strong Left Wing movement, had a referendum vote taken in March before the convention and elected the executive committee. On August 31st, 1919, the Communist Left Wing seceded with 15,000 members. The language section which was going to stay a while longer, seceded on September 1st, 1919, with 40,000 members. This was the beginning of the Workers' Party. The chief difference between the language section and the Left wing was that the language section advocated "action of the masses", but the Left wing advocated "mass action".

By this time the government was bending every effort to suppress the Party and on December 31st, 1919 and January 1st, 1920, the government, using the Army (?) raided the Workers and all but obliterated the Party by arresting and throwing into jail some 4,000 members, including all local officials. This left the executive committee isolated from the workers, with no means of communicating with them. On the following day he (Ruthenberg) along with others that could be mustered, set out from town to town and city to city, to locate members who had escaped the "government onslaught", and appointed them as secretaries to get in touch with the remaining three members. In a period of three months the Party was functioning again. This was the supreme test of the party and it emerged triumphant. The membership was depleted of course and workers were afraid to join them openly, but the Party was functioning, which was the main thing.

At this time the Party affiliated with the Communist International of Russia and adopted underground tactics and continued to function and grow in spite of all the efforts of the government and capitalists to locate their meeting places and exterminate them through the use of spies. The workers now had the example before them of the Soviet government of Russia which was functioning and making great strides forward under the workers and peasant regime.

In 1922 came the Bridgman convention in Michigan, at which the Party was "uncovered" when the meeting was raided by the government and all the leaders put under arrest. (Here Ruthenberg virtually issued a defy to the government, in the following language: "I want to call your attention to the fact that NOT ONE MAN IS IN PRISON



TODAY? NOR DO WE ANTICIPATE THAT ANYONE WILL GO TO PRISON AND, IN PLACE OF DESTROYING THE PARTY, IT WAS THROUGH THIS TEST OF STRENGTH WITH THE GOVERNMENT THAT THE PARTY EMERGED FROM ITS UNDERGROUND CHANNELS AND BEGAN TO OPERATE OPENLY AS THE WORKERS' (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA." This had been one of the great problems of the Party. Should they continue to operate underground or come out in the open? The Bridgman case decided it for them.

At this period another mistake was made which retarded their progress. They rejected the American Federation of Labor and endorsed the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW's).

In 1922, the "united front tactics" were developed and put into action. In place of trying to draw the workers from the industries to the Party, the party went within the industries to workers and began to educate them in Communism, developing in them the militant revolutionary spirit. Shop and street nuclei were formed and the whole organization was welded together and functioning solidly.

A decided setback came to the Party when LaFollette came out and ran for President, which drew the votes of the workers away from the Party.

After the adoption of the "boring from within" policy, the Party forged ahead steadily, growing in strength until the present membership of 10,000 organized workers, closely welded into a whole through the nuclei, sub-sections, sections and districts, had one hundred times the strength that the Party of 65,000 members had back in 1919. Their force was irresistible and they would continue to grow, boring from within, until the workers of this country swept aside all resistance and rose in a militant overpowering revolution and overthrew the present capitalistic regime and set up a government of Socialist Soviet Unions in this country.

Following this discourse, Ruthenberg announced that, although a charge of ten cents had been made at the door for admission, there would be a collection taken up for the benefit of this sub-section and that he hoped the audience would be as liberal as they could afford. He then called attention to a new booklet entitled "The General Strike and the General Betrayal", written by John Pepper, alias "Pogany". This book deals with the British strike in detail and he recommended that everyone buy a copy as it was a true portrayal of the betrayal of the workers by the trade union leaders of England.

Questions from the audience were then invited and Ruthenberg answered them as a whole.

He stated that Louis C. Fraina, formerly a very prominent Party member, had been completely exonerated from the charges of being a spy after careful investigation by the Party and that he was still editing the "Revolutionary Age" in the East.

He stated that all controversy within the Party was now overcome since the Party leadership had been settled in full, and that, while the underground channels were not now in full use, they had not been abandoned, as one could never tell when they would be needed. He said that 35% of the Party had renounced the Church and that he was looking forward to the day when they would be 100% which would mean 100% Communism within the Party.

Ruthenberg was lustily cheered when he concluded his remarks at 10:45 P.M. (Note) Ruthenberg is "at large" under bond on a writ of appeal. The Supreme Court will review his case this fall, and that's that.



MEMORANDUM ON THE YOUTH MOVEMENT

The Youth Movement of today is probably the most dangerous of the subversive movements. Its object is to implant the theories and teachings of communism, socialism and pacifism in the untutored, undeveloped minds of Youth before they reach the age of mature judgment. Zinoviev, in a speech before the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International, in June, 1923, said: "The Youth Movement is the best section of the Communist International and that is as it should be, because they are the heralds of the future." This adequately expresses the importance of the "Youth Movement" in the leading subversive organization of the world. This movement is said to be of German origin, but since the Russian revolution has been Communist-controlled, branches have been organized in most of the civilized countries of the world under various names, but all of them are directly or indirectly connected with the Communist organization.

The American branch of the Red Sport International of Moscow, Russia, was organized in New York on Sunday, March 23rd, 1924. This meeting was attended by a carefully selected group of Communists from Foreign federations. The direct Moscow order for the organization of this group reads as follows:

"American Comrades - It is your duty to start organization of a Workers' Athletic League, which will be controlled by the mother branch in Moscow. You must do something to convert the mass of American youth to your side. The capitalists control them with athletics now. Why not follow the capitalists and win them to our cause? In 1918, during Finland's civil war, sports clubs which were controlled by the workers were the first to step to the side of the barricades and fight for the working class. This shows how valuable this movement is to us. The Future belongs to the youth. Get busy in this line."

The most prominent of the American organizations are:

- The Pioneer Youth
- The Young Workers' League of America
- The Young Peoples Socialist League (known as the Upalls)
- Fellowship of Reconciliation
- Fellowship of Christian Social Order
- League for Industrial Democracy
- Fellowship of Youth for Peace
- Urban League

Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom - Department for The Youth Movement.

These organizations are Communist-controlled, either directly or by way of interlocking directorates. There are a multitude of smaller organizations in churches, schools and colleges, such as:

- International Y.M.C.A., New York City
- World's Student Christian Federation, New York City
- Corda Fratres Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs of America, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Clubs of New York City
- The International Students Assembly, New York City
- Intercollegiate Press Association, Yellow Springs, Colo.
- Young Women's Christian Association



National Student Forum, New York City  
National Student Volunteer Union, Denver, Colo.  
Baptist Young People  
The Congregational Young People  
National Conference of Methodist Students

The League for Industrial Democracy has been very active in organizing "student centers" in various schools and colleges, and in January, 1926, claimed such centers in the following institutions:

Barnard College	Bates College
Brown University	Bryn Mawr College
University of California	University of Chicago
Clark University	Colorado College
Columbia College	Dartmouth College
University of Denver	Eden Seminary
Garrett Biblical Institute	George Washington University
Geocher College	Hauline University
Harvard University	Robert College
Illinois State Normal	International Y.M.C.B. College
Johns Hopkins University	Kansas City Junior College
University of Kansas	Mills College
University of Minnesota	Montana State College
Northwestern University	New York University
North Dakota Agricultural	Oceodental College
Ohio State University	Ohio University
University of Oregon	University of Pennsylvania
College of Puget Sound	Reed College
University of Southern Cal.	Southwestern College
Spokane College	Stanford University
Syracuse	University of Toronto
Union Theological Seminary	University of Utah
Vassar College	University of Washington
Washburn College	Willamette University
University of Wisconsin	University of Wyoming.

These "student centers" appear under many names, such as:

Barnard Social Science Club  
Bryn Mawr Liberal Club  
Liberal Club of the University of Chicago  
Stanford University Forum.

These clubs are nothing more or less than breeding places of radicalism.

A specific case can be cited in a series of lectures under the auspices of the Liberal Club of the University of Chicago, which were given in August of this year (1926). The speakers and their subjects were as follows:

Robert Minor, Artist and Editor of the Workers Monthly (Communist), former editor of the Liberator, on "In Russia Going Back to Capitalism?"  
Oliver Carlson, on "Industrial Developments Since the Revolution."  
William Z. Foster, Workers (Communist) Party leader and general secretary of the Trades Union Educational League (Communist) on, "Russian Workers and Workshops in 1926."  
Max Shachtman, member of the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers' League, on "The Youth Movement."



Harrison George, Editor of The Daily Worker (official organ of the Workers, (Communist) Party of America) on "The Press and Publishing in Russia."

Dr. Karl F. M. Sandberg, on "The Financial System of Russia."

William F. Dunne, Editor of the Daily Worker, on "Russian Foreign Relations."

J. C. Ohlso, Ph. D. of the Amtorg Trading Corporation (Official Russian Trade Representative in the United States) on "Education in Russia".

Carl Kessler, Managing Editor of the Federated Press (Communist), on "Russian Interpretations of American Problems."

Dr. M. Sahad on "Health and Scientific Research in Russia."

The speakers for these lectures were, with the exception of Dr. Sandberg, who is a socialist, all Communists of note. Most of these names appear every day in the Communist papers and correspondence. Through these channels the propaganda of the Communist is spread far and wide among the youth of the country, filling their minds with radical filth, instead of constructive ideas.

C. E. Rothenberg, General Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, in a recent statement said: "No Communist party is worthy of that name unless it has a great Communist youth movement, even several times greater than its own size. In this country, we view with alarm the comparative weakness of the Young Workers League (Communist) and realize that in a large measure this weakness is due to the lack of support that the party has given to this work".

The Pioneer Youth, a beneficiary of the Garland Fund, is an organization of youngsters usually headed by an older person, where every attention is paid the teaching of Socialistic and Communist doctrines. The organization is designed to prevent the boys joining the Boy Scouts and the girls the Girl Scouts, because in both of these organizations, national loyalty and patriotism are taught, and it is these two sentiments both Socialists and Communists must destroy before they can hope to gain strength. Undoubtedly Edwin Hoernle's "Manual for Leaders of Children's Groups" is the text book used for these organizations. Excerpts from these are:

"We Communists assert that the child must be enrolled as a fighter in the struggle of its class--Respect for the adult is one of the first things to be removed in Communist education....The Communist groups must show the children how to convert secret hatred and pent up anger into a conscious struggle...against military school discipline...for the right of the children to establish their own system of discipline, for the abolition of rigid curriculum. Let us rid ourselves of all pacifist nonsense and sentimentality. The ultimate victory of the proletariat depends even more upon the soldiers who will fight its battles than upon the politicians and theorists who will discuss its issues. The Red Army needs women fighters as well as men."

The greatest danger is from the insidiousness of the Youth Movement. Youths join organizations in churches, clubs, etc. These organizations are camouflaged with innocent sounding names. The children join them. Before long their minds begin to take hold of the Communist teachings and they reach out for more knowledge. They absorb it rapidly because freedom from restraint and conventions is the keynote of the teachings and naturally finds a sympathetic cord in children. The aftermath is a young person advocating destruction of their government, and the breaking down of all social and civil law.



A striking example of the development of Communists through university liberal clubs is to be found in Albert Weisbord, the young Communist leader in the Communist incited Passaic textile strike. Weisbord is a graduate of Harvard University. As a result of this radical development at college, he immediately associated himself with the Communist movement and became the leader of this strike under Communist backing. He is now one of the most prominent intellectual members of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

The Young Pioneers and the Pioneer Youth of America are two separate organizations. The Young Pioneers is the official children's organization of the Young Workers' (Communist) League of America. The "Young Comrade" is the official organ of the Young Pioneers and is published monthly. The officers and executive committee are:

National Secretary - Samuel Daroy

Managing Editor and Business Manager - Will Herberg.

Executive Committee

Joseph Angelo	Samuel Daroy	Samuel Don
John Harvey	William Herberg	Nat Kaplan
Valeria Metz	George Papcun	H. V. Phillips
Max Salzman	Al. Schaap	Max Shachtman
Peter Shapiro	Morris Schindler	William Schneiderman
Jack Stachel	Patrick J. Toohy	John Williamson
Sam Winocur	Herbert Zam	

The Pioneer Youth of America, organized in 1924 in New York City, has the endorsement and support of 700,000 misled trade union members. In the following list of officers and executive committee, appear names of prominent radicals known to be closely associated with the leading subversive movements in America, if not actually members of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

President - Thomas J. Curtis, Subway and Tunnel Constructors' International Union

1st Vice President - A. J. Muste, Brookwood Labor College

2nd Vice President - Maude Swartz, National Women's Trade Union League

Treasurer - Abraham Baroff, International Ladies' Garment Workers

Secretary - Joshua Lieberman - Fed. Local 12646, American Federation of Labor.

Executive Committee

Dr. B. B. Barkas, Philadelphia Labor College  
A. J. Burger, Brotherhood Railway Carmen  
Leroy E. Bowman, Columbia University  
Louis F. Budenz, Labor Age  
Fannia M. Cohn, International Ladies' Garment Workers  
George Creech, Philadelphia Council United Textile Workers  
Alex. Eichandler, American Federation of Teachers  
Timothy Healy, International Brotherhood of Firemen & Oilers  
Alex. Kelso, United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners  
Dr. Wm. H. Kilpatrick, Columbia University



Charles Jutz, International Association of Machinists  
Grace Butler Klueg, Machinists' Auxiliary  
Henry R. Linville, Teachers' Union  
Bertha H. Mailly, Rand School of Social Science  
James H. Maurer, Pennsylvania Federation of Labor  
David Mikel, International Fur Workers' Union  
R. L. O'Hara, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers  
Rose Schneiderman, Women's Trade Union League  
Morris Sigman, International Ladies' Garment Workers  
A. L. Swift, Union Theological Seminary  
Norman Thomas, League for Industrial Democracy  
Philip Umstadter, Printing Pressmen No. 61  
Philip Zausner, New York Building Trade Council

(Note) Further and specific information in detail, on request.

#### WEISBORD HEARD AT RED MEETING

New Haven, (Conn.), Nov. 6---Albert Weisbord was the principal speaker of the Communist celebration of the anniversary of the revolution in Russia last night. He devoted much of his time to claiming the Passaic strike was a pure Communist movement, and was started and engineered to prove the force power of the Communists in the United States. He stated the purpose of such "lessons in revolution" was to train revolutionary leaders to take part in the scheme to overthrow the government of the United States. He further stated that scenes similar to those at Passaic would be repeated at other places and that industries would be attacked, especially rubber and metal trades.

The meeting was opened by the singing of the Internationale and finished by one lone man standing on a chair and singing the "Star Spangled Banner". The one man who thus broke up the gathering was J. Robert O'Brien, who spent some time at Passaic during the strike and is well versed on Communist activities. O'Brien had arisen during the meeting and asked Weisbord if he believed in the right of free speech. Weisbord answered that he did for the "working class." This prompted O'Brien to make the statement that he would donate \$50 to any cause if Weisbord could prove he had ever worked a day in his life at any sort of manual labor.

In order to prevent O'Brien gaining attention, the mob began hooting, and finally some one struck up the "red" song. As soon as they had finished, O'Brien jumped to a chair, and at the top of his lunge sang through the "Star Spangled Banner". This was too much for the gang of Communists, and the meeting was promptly dissolved. (--from the New York Commercial.)

#### THE SAME NIGHTLY PERFORMANCE

Friday night (Nov. 6th) a "World Peace" meeting was held at Labor Temple in the City of New York. Labor Temple is a place built and supported, it is said, by a prominent church organization. The meeting was as disgraceful a Communist and anti-American gathering, judging from press reports, as was ever held in this city of disgraceful and anti-American meetings. One of the principal speakers was a



negro, well educated and apparently not an American. He denounced the United States and all of its people, the Constitution, the flag and Christianity by his slurring and insulting remarks. His utterances called forth a protest from a woman present. This woman it would appear was booed from the room.

This sort of thing is taking place not only in New York, but every city in the land, nightly. Now and then a few true Americans attend and seek to interpose questions which result invariably in their being insulted. Backing such meetings will be found a large number of people who insist they believe in the right of free speech, but object seriously to this free speech being used to defend American homes. We have in the United States, at this writing, a large number of persons who are not American citizens. They came in legally, or illegally, for the purpose of injuring the People of the United States. Every time the offense is so great that it results in arrest, there springs up a large number to protest against any action being taken. Every move to deport such persons finds lawyers ready to accept money and invoke every delay of the law to keep them here.

And this sort of thing is being done under the cloak of "peace." When will the American people arise in their might and smite their open and known enemies? What is going to be necessary to arouse the people from their apathy? Will it take some overt act of violence wherein the lives of many innocent people are lost? Can you answer? (--from the New York Commercial)

Save these bulletins. Another interesting bulletin will follow in about two weeks.

Headquarters

The National Society of Scabbard and Blade,  
1313 12th St., N. W., Canton, C.

# Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

(Incorporated)

105 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET

NEW YORK

## Department of Research and Education

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GENERAL SECRETARIES  
ALFRED R. KIMBALL, TREASURER

January 21

1925

Mr. Kirby Page  
347 Madison Avenue  
New York City

My dear Mr. Page:-

I am sending you herewith, a summary of the replies received in regard to the Abolition of War. When this appears in the SERVICE it will include a brief statement giving the main conclusions reached in the pamphlet.

Mr. Johnson says that with your consent he will use this material for his article for the Nation on the Peace Movement in the Churches and that he will hold this for the SERVICE until after the other article has appeared.

If you care to come down and look the letters over at any time, we should be very glad to have you do so. They would make a pretty bulky package to send to you.

Sincerely yours,

*Samuel M. Caver*  
*Research Assistant*

INC-MB



Early in September, 1924, copies of "The Abolition of War" by Sherwood Eddy and Kirby Page were sent to 75,000 ministers, with the following letter:

"Through the generous courtesy of a number of Christian laymen, I am privileged to send you herewith a copy of "The Abolition of War" by Sherwood Eddy and Kirby Page. . . . In sending you the pamphlet the Department of Research and Education is following the policy of bringing to the attention of churchmen informing and useful literature representing different points of view upon social and international questions, without taking responsibility for particular views expressed or positions defended. . . . I make only one request--that when you have read the pamphlet you write me candidly your view of it."

In all, 262 replies were received, of which 196 were distinctly favorable, 28 approved but made distinct reservations, 20 disapproved and 18 expressed no opinion. It is particularly interesting to note that of 25 who were in war service (including Y.M.C.A. men and Red Cross workers) 17 heartily approved, 5 approved with reservations and only 3 distinctly disapproved. Eleven men stated they had been pacifists during the war, and were still maintaining the same position. The use made of the pamphlet is also of interest. Thirty used it in sermons or addresses, particularly near Armistice Day, 18 circulated it, and 3 used it in study courses. Others referred to it as "very helpful" without designating any specific use.

The following <sup>is</sup> ~~are~~ among the most interesting of the favorable letters :  
"You can set me down as one who takes the pledge against any participation in any future war. I spent two years in "Y" work in France after the armistice in addition to one year with the French Army during the war as "Y" man. In my more restricted sphere, I passed through the experiences which Sherwood Eddy relates. I can never entirely forgive myself for glor<sup>y</sup>ing in the spirit of a boyish machine-gun operator who was so anxious to be healed of his neck wound so that he could get back again to the "machine", for "I just love to see 'em fall". These words were repeated to us "Y" men and women and Red Cross workers at a Fourth of July

celebration 1918, near the city of Lyons. I laughed with the rest--but the saying stuck in my mind and was the beginning of the end. Needless to say that two years in France--1919-21--most of the time in the mud and improvisations of the devastated area, set me further along the road."

An ex-soldier says: "I had some eight months in France myself as a corporal in the United States Marine Corps and know something of what war is. I am determined 'never Again', will I have anything to do with the prosecution of a war and I am doing all in my power to bring my people to the same point of view."

Many who write approvingly do not state whether or not they accept all the conclusions. Typical comments of this sort are "I shall value this book highly as a source of information and inspiration;" "It represents a most virile and challenging presentation of twentieth century Christianity at grasp with its greatest legalized foe-mars;" "It is fine stuff". The most unusual comment is, perhaps, the following: "Hereby may the world know our attitude toward war. On the above date our church voted unanimously the following declaration; 'We Believe in a warless world, and dedicate ourselves to its achievement.' Also that a copy be sent to you."

Most of those who approve in part state that they are not yet ready to say that they will take no part in a future war, though others criticize certain sections of the pamphlet only.

Those who disapprove are, usually, very vigorous. One says, for instance, "My honest opinion is that Mr. Page is a Traitor, and his utterances are for the most part equal in seriousness to a state of treason."

"Let God be thanked that America is not dependant upon such men for her peace and safety. I cannot conceive of any one so utterly depraved as to accept the boon of American citizenship, and then to deliberately turn his back upon the necessity of defending the same."

"No one wants another war, and we are all doing all we can to prevent it; but a man who will take a solemn oath which binds him never to defend his country,



should ~~be~~ at once be expatriated.

"Please do not send me any more literature of that sort." Another, more mild in his condemnation, warns the Federal Council against pacifism, saying: "The Federal Council of Churches 'cannot afford to endorse such positions unless they are ready to adopt 'pacifism' and if they do so they will not thus speak for all the denominations of their organization now will they hasten the end of war thereby."

Perhaps the most unusual comments are those of the two pacifists who disapprove of the pamphlet, because as one of them asks "what guaranty have we that they mean what they say?"

January 23, 1925.

My dear Miss Cavert:

Your note of January 21st is at hand. I am exceedingly interested in the report which Mr. Johnson has prepared. I am glad to know that he is using this in the article which he is writing for the Nation. Some of these days I want to come down and run through the letters which you have.

Cordially yours.

Miss Inez M. Cavert  
Research Asst. Federal Council  
of Churches  
105 East 22nd Street  
New York City

KP-m



February 5, 1925.

Dear John:

There is to be a meeting of the Disciples Peace Committee in Indianapolis on Monday. I am planning to be there. I understand that Bowman will also attend. I do not know who else is coming. You may be sure that I shall make a strenuous effort to get them to adopt a forward looking programme. I will keep you in touch with developments.

You will be interested to know, if you have not already been informed that East Orange has called Graham Frank to Dallas and there is a probability that he will accept. My guess is that you had a correct hunch about F.W.B. I am confident, however, that you have had a leading on this and that God has something else for you to do.

Affectionately yours,

Rev. John P. Sala,  
650 Crescent Avenue,  
Buffalo, N.Y.

BRUARY 10, 1925.

## TO DEAL TUBERCULOSIS

Health Workers  
Two-Day State  
Conference Here.

Feature of the two-day Indiana Tuberculosis Conference to be held at the Hotel Hamilton on the 19 and 20, will be the research in Tuberculosis by J. Hatfield, of the Henry Phipps study, treatment of tuberculosis. Hatfield is one of the leading specialists in the anti-tuberculosis movement. For many years, he has been managing director of the Indiana Tuberculosis Association, president. An address on "Tuberculosis," by Dr. J. H. Phipps, physician at the Hamilton Hotel Company,

and delegates expected at the conference will be opened by Senator C. J. Hendricks, president of the Indiana Association. Addresses will be made to counties and records in the afternoon of the conference will be made.

Feb. 19, will be made on "The Tuberculosis Problem" by Bess B. Phipps, of the Indiana Association. Speeches will be made by Blackburn, Boone County, H. Ballinger, tuberculosis, Dr. F. A.

don will be making directors, will be medical, J. Mills, tuberculosis, Edward C. McParra, county tuberculosis, Point, after Mrs. D. Edna M. Phipps, tuberculosis, C. Phipps, president of Brenton, schools, line Con-

## PURSE SNATCHER ESCAPES WITH BAG CONTAINING \$5

A purse snatcher who grabbed a bag from the arm of Mrs. Anna B. Hewett, Apt. 1, 1503 Park avenue, while she was walking on Fifteenth street between Ruckle street and Central avenue, escaped yesterday with the bag and \$5 that was in it.

When a thief grabbed the purse of Miss Phyllis Greiner, 150 Bright street, at Osage and New York streets, he knocked her down. As she fell, she grabbed the purse back and the thief escaped empty handed with Patrolman Giblin, who happened along just then, in vain pursuit for several blocks.

## KIRBY PAGE HEADS PEACE COMMISSION

Disciples of Christ Meet to  
Further Plans of Ridding  
World of War.

Kirby Page of New York was elected president of the commission on international peace of the Disciples of Christ at the first meeting of the commission at the Hotel Severin yesterday. The Rev. Alva W. Taylor of Indianapolis was elected secretary, and Richard J. Dickinson, Chicago, Ill., was elected treasurer.

The commission was appointed at the international convention of the Disciples of Christ denomination at Cleveland, O., last October. It is to formulate a program for the promotion of international peace to be presented to the next convention of the denomination at Oklahoma City, Okla., next October.

### Committees Named.

The following committees were appointed at the meeting yesterday:

Finance—E. M. Bowman, New York; W. H. Hoover, North Canton, O.; David Peachout, Cleveland, O., and Mr. Dickinson.

Program—Mr. Taylor, Mr. Page and Mrs. Martha Trimble, Chicago, Ill.

Articulation—Mr. Page, Mr. Taylor and Mrs. Mary Crowley, Cincinnati, O. Duties of the committees were announced by Mr. Page. The actual program to be recommended to the denominational convention next October will be prepared for approval of the entire commission by the program committee. The articulation committee will have as its duty co-operation with other organizations for the promotion of peace.

### Promote Peace.

Four principal points in the program recommended during a discussion of the problem yesterday were: Circula-



SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN"

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin by millions and prescribed by physicians.



Colds  
Pain  
Toothache  
Neuritis

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Germany.

## "OUR PATRON"

from 2 to 5 years' service from the government.



Why Suffer  
With Headaches?

We Can  
SATISFACTION  
SPECIAL THIS WEEK  
examined and perfect vision  
Zylo Shell frames. Full  
Other glasses

Dr. Carl J. Klaiber

712 Odd Fellow Bldg.

Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 and 2 to 5

Evenings by Appointment.

tion of literature promoting international peace; providing speakers on the subject to churches and religious organizations; promotion of study of international peace in young people's societies of the church, and co-operation with all existing organizations to promote world peace.

The committee will meet next September, probably in Chicago.

\$10,000 FIRE AT GREENCASTLE.  
GREENCASTLE, Ind., Feb. 9.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the Rothberg Poultry Company building here tonight. The damage was estimated at \$10,000.

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Monday night Feb. 23rd

Dear Children, your letters  
reached me a few days ago, always  
glad to see them. also the little cat  
& papers; some newspaper. I think  
Kirk is an fine picture, not good  
but looks like it was meant for him  
and I right, no Alma. I guess I will  
not get any dwarf trees this spring. In  
May we have all he can cultivate.  
I always want trees & plants, but have  
not had much success. freezes, & droughts  
kill them. Feb - has been the warmest &  
driest on record, we planted come to day  
and are both tired out, but will rest,  
if we don't get another freeze the garden  
will soon be fine. I trust you are  
all keeping well, maybe you will have  
an early spring this year, love, Mother

Thursday night Feb 26 -

Dear Dan, your letter recd.  
I thank God every day for so good a boy.  
you humiliate me with so much kindness  
I never in my life had so much money  
to get what I wanted without asking for  
it, & almost fighting to get it. I never  
say ~~how~~ to any one, want to go in to  
Pom. Oct. if I can, then I'll tell you  
what I get; its still dry & warm  
we planted corn Monday, Tues - fixed fence  
Wed filled up gullys. To day worked in garden  
have beans, & cucumbers up, expect they  
will get killed. You, & I planted W-melons  
& cantaloupes, Sugar corn up too, & potatoes

Friday, we have a cold East  
wind today, maybe it will rain  
I am still working in garden -  
Love to all Mother



J. Laar  
Bruijnsstraat 466  
Rotterdam  
Holland

15 Febr. 25

Dear Sir.

This is my third effort to reach you by letter, as untill now I overlooked your adress at the bottom of page 86 of your book War, its Causes and Cure, and I first send letters to a friend of mine in Yorkers, N. Y and to the Secretary, Fellowship of Reconciliation, 396 Broadway New York, asking them to forward the letters to your adress. Perhaps they may still reach some day, although I did not yet get any answer to them.

The reason I write to you is that I have translated your book: War its Causes and Cure, and that I want your authorisation to have it published in the Dutch language. The book was presented to me during my recent stay at New York and made a very deep impression on me, even so that I immediately began to translate it without waiting for your consent. I hope you will pardon me for this.

In asking for your authorisation I must however tell you, that I am a member of the Dutch Social Democratic Labour Party, and that however greatly I approve the ~~methods~~ you propose, and which agree exactly with the proposals of my party, I still believe that they alone will prove insufficient, as economic imperialism seems to me an essential feature of the capitalistic system. I fear that this chief reason of war can never be abolished untill the government of the



nations passes from the hands of the capitalists to that of the labouring classes, and I intend to say so in a short introduction.

I highly esteem the worth of the influence and opinion of the churches, but as in my country the Social Democratic Labour Party and the Combined Dutch Labour Unions are the only great organisations which officially renounce all war and stand for complete disarmament, I should like to urge my readers to join them.

also I should like to change the names of some American cities such as Cleveland etc for that of some cities of the same size in my country. moreover on page 89 I should like to have the passage changed in such a way that it refers to general church circumstances instead of only <sup>an</sup> to American situation. This might be done by omitting lines 3 to 11, by changing the word "these" in line 12 to "the" and by omitting the words "of america" in the following passages.

I sincerely hope you will not object to my trying to have the book published here, as I consider it excellent material for the struggle against war which happily in my country is fought with increasing strength and energy. I have done my very best to make as good a translation as possible, and I will be pleased to accept your financial conditions, provided that I have not to pay anything before the publication, or an amount surpassing the price I get from the publisher.

With polite greetings

yours truly

J. Lant



February 25, 1925.

My dear Mr. Last:

I am very much interested in your good letter and hasten to say that you are at liberty to translate my book "War, Its Causes, Consequences and Cure" into Dutch if you so desire. I should be glad to receive two or three copies when they are ready.

I agree with you concerning the tremendous importance of a world wide organization of labor. I did not stress this point in my book because it was written primarily for middle class intellectuals in this country.

You will be interested to know that it has already had a circulation of nearly 150,000 copies in America and has been translated into German, French, Danish, Swedish and Chinese. The Peace Movement in the United States is growing very rapidly.

With every good wish for your work,

Cordially yours,

Mr. Y. Last  
Yhar  
Jongenshuis  
4 Hooyt 6  
Hilversum, Holland

KP-m

March 13, 1925.

Mr. Y. Last  
Bruijshaat 46b  
Rotterdam  
Holland

My dear Mr. Last:

Your letter of February 25th is at hand. I received your previous letter and have already written you that I shall be very glad indeed to have you translate my book into Dutch and hope that you will do this. You are at liberty to make any omissions that seem desirable to you. In due time I shall be glad to receive a few copies of the Dutch edition.

Cordially yours,

KP:g



Thurs - night Mar - 19 -

Dear Alma, your letter with  
scraps, & drawings came promptly & me  
thank you, the cloth is very pretty. & I  
know the dresses are too. I like to know  
about things that may.

The chickens never hatched very good, &  
there came a cold spell, so they had to  
be kept up for a week now, & they  
are dying right along, can't do a thing.  
the machine is going again,  
my peas are blooming fine, but the cut  
worms have taken half of the beets  
& cabbage, worst I ever saw. I put out  
poison too. we got a good rain Monday  
I have not started my dress yet, think I  
will make a one piece with band across  
back, plain front, Kirby's letter came too  
& I thank him for the folder.

I am so thankful you all keep  
well & busy, that is the secret of  
happiness, I finished the book, it  
about the finest thing I ever read  
am half way through the other one, but  
its not near so good, say; did you  
either one read it, its certainly up  
to date, the author must be about as  
badly soured out with the world as I  
am, & he knows lot more.

I fixed up a black slip this week  
took two old time full waists, & made  
two huffles on a satine petticoat.  
took out some width, let out tucks,  
put a little yoke on top, & there it is.  
I think I have rambled long enough,  
write me when you can.

Love to every one

Mother



Copy

The Peking Young Men's Christian Association

Hatamen Street and Chin Yu Hutung

March 20, 1925.

Mr. Sherwood Eddy and  
Mr. Kirby Page  
347 Madison Avenue  
New York

My dear Sherwood Eddy and Kirby Page:

I have received your letters concerning renewal of the Letter of Credit and other things all of which are in good order. The cooler climate of Japan and China has removed the effects of the fever in India, though the program has been a bit strenuous because Japan only had four weeks and crowded in all she could. The contacts were at the vital points and the newspaper publicity secured was quite large.

Here in Peking the men in charge got the opening they wanted in the National University though the National Lecture Association did not make good on their promise to put things under their auspices. They did, however, arrange the opening at the University and they are taking two weeks lectures in Shanghai directly under their management and possibly the same thing in Nanking. I am enclosing a brief report with impressions of Japan.

You will remember that I wrote you soon after leaving Russia about the report concerning the attempt to divide China into spheres of Economic influence. I discussed this the other day with Karahan, the Russian Ambassador, and I gather that the kernel of truth in the report was that when Hughes was in London last summer conferences were conducted about developing something like the Dawes plan for China but that the move was blocked by France and particularly by Japan which has economic advantage in Manchuria and naturally does not want to see the financial influence of the United States become dominant.

We are getting good publicity here in the Chinese papers. They want all the lectures that we will let them have and this means that they will be read by the intellectuals in central as well as North China and by some in the south. This of course is exactly what Burgess and the rest have been working for so I think they feel that we have got a good start.

With kindest regards, I am

Most cordially yours,

s/s Harry F. Ward

The three series of lectures in Peking are to be published in separate booklets and the Nat'l U. course has been invited in the Renaissance Movement series, which gives it considerable prestige.

## JAPAN

The time spent in Japan was between January 21st and February 23rd. This time was limited because the quickest route from Calcutta to Kobe consumed a little more than three weeks. On the way lectures were given at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore and a day was spent in conference at Shanghai. In Japan, one week was given to Kobe, one week to Kyoto and two weeks to Tokyo. At Kobe 7 lectures were given at Kwansei Gakuin of which three were at the Theological College, two at the Literary College, one at the Commercial College and one at the United Chapel service. Three separate lectures were given to different organizations in the city and one sermon at the Union Church.

In Kyoto 7 lectures were given at Doshisha University under the auspices of the Theological College but open to the entire student body. 6 single lectures were given in the city to different organizations, among others the Chamber of Commerce, the Social Science Club of the Imperial University, the Buddhist University and one on Russia under the auspices of the second largest newspaper in Japan in the municipal auditorium. A sermon was preached at the Union Church. Also out of the Kyoto time a lecture was given to the District Missionary Conference at Osaka and one in that city on Russia under the auspices of the Japanese newspaper with the largest circulation in the country, which amounts to over a million.

In Tokyo 3 lectures were given at Aoyama Gakuin University, two at Keio University, two at the Imperial University and one at the Women's Christian College. 11 separate lectures were given to various organizations including the Social and Religious workers of the city, the staff of the Social Welfare Bureau of the Department of Home Affairs, the Pan Pacific Club, the Asiatic Association and the Concordia Club which unites for discussion persons of different religions. A lecture on Russia was given on a national holiday in the municipal lecture hall on the invitation of the Mayor, as one of the municipal lecture series. One sermon was preached in the Union Church and another in one of the leading Japanese churches.

Mrs. Ward also spoke continuously in women's schools and colleges.

The leading English paper in Japan published two of the lectures and the Japanese newspapers spread condensed reports of the lectures on Russia all over the country. Most of the lectures in Tokyo were taken down stenographically at the expense of the Mayor who desired to read them. They are to be published in booklet form.

Personal contacts were secured of course with various leaders in the educational field. Also with representative leaders in the field of commerce, industry and in the labor movement. A luncheon concerning Russia was held with members of the staff of the Foreign Office.

My impressions of the situation in Japan are necessarily somewhat broad. The effects of the exclusion legislation are not now on the surface but they are working very deep. The situation of the Japanese Christians is particularly difficult because of this fact. Some of them occasionally talk about the inevitability of future war.



The more sober feel that if the United States should go on with this attitude and in particular should debar from citizenship the children born of Japanese residents, the situation would become irreparable. It is the stigma of inferiority which has to be removed if the breach is not to grow wider. I felt sharply the lack of contacts between the Japanese church and the growing labor movement which is now passing out of the hands of the intellectuals and is becoming a real expression of the Japanese workers who are creating their own leadership. The economic situation of Japan is very serious, owing to the inflated values and high cost of living left by the war period. Organization of the farmers as well as of the city workers is in process and the temper of the common people is getting stronger. The Government and the capitalists will have to yield or in a little while they will be in for serious trouble. There is a growing movement of intelligent and sympathetic thought among the intellectuals which will meet the rising farm and labor unit. The conditions in Japan are present as in no other Oriental country and perhaps as in no western country just now for a strong, centralized reorganization of political and economic life. I left a few concrete suggestions with some of the Christian leaders for contributing constructively to this situation and establishing contacts with the forces that are making it.

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## CHINA

Three weeks have been spent in Peking. A course of six lectures was given at the National University on Some Ethical Aspects of Industrialism. A course of four lectures at Tsinghua, (Indemnity College), and another of six at Yenching University, (Union Christian University), on different topics under the general theme, "Making the New Social Order." Two lectures were also given at Yenching Women's College. One each at Chao Yang, (another government university,) the Language School, the Y.M.C.A. School, the Social Workers of the City, the Faculties of Yenching and the P.U.M.C., the Missionary Association, the Political Science Association, the Women's Teachers' Association, the Chinese Students of the West City and a mass meeting of Christian students of the city.

The courses of lectures are being printed in one English newspaper and in the two leading Chinese newspapers which circulate widely among the intellectuals of China. These courses are also to be published in booklet form in both English and Chinese. From Peking we go to Tientsin for four days with a program of eight lectures; to Tsinanfu for three days with a program of six lectures; and then there is two weeks in Shanghai, two weeks in Canton, two weeks in Nanking, two weeks in Hankow and Wuchang, three weeks in the industrial centers of south China and two weeks at two student summer conferences. The China program ends on July 10th.

s/s

Harry F. Ward

March 24, 1925.

Dear Brother McCormick:

Upon looking at my schedule I find that I can be with you for the following Sundays: May 24th and 31st, June 28th, July 5th, 12th, 19th and possibly the 26th, although I cannot be certain about this until I get further details concerning my schedule at Lakeside, Ohio during the last week in July. These are the only Sunday's that I have open between now and the first of October. Beginning on the 12th of April I am to be gone for four weeks in the colleges of the Middle West and Rocky Mountain region; most of June is taken up with Student Conferences. During August I am to be at a summer conference in Michigan and in September I am to be in the colleges of the South-West.

I am delighted indeed to know that you have finally secured Brother McGeery. I have no doubt that he will render wonderful service and I congratulate the church upon securing him.

I want to tell you again how much I enjoy the privilege of preaching for you folks for a time.

Cordially yours,

KP:APP



March 24, 1925.

My dear Mother:

I think we have some wonderful news for you. We have been talking it over and it now seems likely that we shall all come South immediately after the Olivet conference on the first of September. We have long been figuring out just how we could ever get back home again and this seems to offer the best chance that we are likely to have for a good while. It will be a good deal cheaper for us to come from there than it would be for us to come from New York, so we are making tentative plans to arrive in Houston about the 3rd of September. Alma and the children will probably stay with you and the folks in Houston throughout the month of September. This will make it a little late for the children to enter school, but this will probably not be very serious. I shall probably be able to stay only two weeks as I have promised the Student YMCA to devote about three weeks in the evangelistic campaigns in the Southern colleges and I must get back to New York about the middle of October at the latest. We are all excited at the thought of having a long visit with you folks. The kiddies will talk about it continuously from now until summer. We expect to be at Olivet for the entire month of August although I shall probably be away myself for one week when I go out to the Student conference at Estes Park, Colorado at the end of the third week in the month.

Affectionately yours,

March 24, 1925.

My dear Mother:

I think we have some wonderful news for you. We have been talking it over and it now seems likely that we shall all come South immediately after the Olivet conference on the first of September. We have long been figuring out just how we could ever get back home again and this seems to offer the best chance that we are likely to have for a good while. It will be a good deal cheaper for us to come from there than it would be for us to come from New York, so we are making tentative plans to arrive in Houston about the 3rd of September. Alma and the children will probably stay with you and the folks in Houston throughout the month of September. This will make it a little late for the children to enter school, but this will probably not be very serious. I shall probably be able to stay only two weeks as I have promised the Student YMCA to devote about three weeks in the evangelistic campaigns in the Southern colleges and I must get back to New York about the middle of October at the latest. We are all excited at the thought of having a long visit with you folks. The kiddies will talk about it continuously from now until summer. We expect to be at Olivet for the entire month of August although I shall probably be away myself for one week when I go out to the Student conference at Estes Park, Colorado at the end of the third week in the month.

Affectionately yours,



10  
 1437 WEST OHIO STREET  
 CHICAGO

27th March, 1925.

Dear Sherwood:

Many thanks for your most interesting and heartening letters covering the events of Des Moines Week the western trip and your plans for the Summer's Seminar in Europe.

Without definite change of plan it would not be possible for Senator Borah to be a member of your group. He has a program for the next months that will keep him busy here in America. It is his opinion that until the United States has an agreed foreign policy--agreed between the Senate and the President--he would not be comfortable as a pilgrim to the old world.

It will not be possible for me to go abroad this Summer. Until we get a definite opinion that is expressed in votes in the United States Senate for the Outlawry of the War Institution there is little else that holds my interest. In the many years that I have been trying to affect opinion I have never had better response than has been made to a talk I made at the meeting of the superintendents of city schools from all over this country at Cincinnati last month. Perhaps after we have the women and the preachers and the teachers we may be able to get the politicians!

The pledge card enclosed in your letter of the 06th inst. interests me deeply. It is as sound as The Sermon on the Mount. Paragraph 4 could not have been better phrased. Until we are ready for the fundamental move to outlaw the war system and to make war a crime under the law of nations --nothing else counts. The second step is of course the codification of international law on the principle of the equality in rights except where altered by free treaties (treaties not the result of coercion by force) of all nations great and small, so that each people will know what they have in the matter of rights and duties as between each nation as international obligation--thus creating a body of definite international law for the first time in the history of the world. Then, and then only, can the nations safely submit to compulsory jurisdiction in the international court and agree to substitute law for secret diplomacy and war, the decrees of a court of precedent and record acting under this definite code--for the arbitrations of force and violence under the war system.

Perhaps you will yet see this issue as the Supreme Issue of our generation and make the overthrow of the War System what our fathers made the overthrow of the Slave System and the overthrow of the Saloon System in their generations--the first task of their day.

1437 WEST OHIO STREET  
CHICAGO

#2SE.

of Christ, cannot follow the lure of Mammon --on this there can be no two opinions. I am grateful for the quickening example and influence of your action upon a whole host of the Youth of our day. It is almost as important for maintaining the moral fibre of some of us that we should refuse to make fame by accepting offices of distinction and honor--while the great problems of a Christian Social Order remain unsolved. Fame, and social distinction through accepting place or office, is sometimes as corrupting as pelf. We see more of this in political life than elsewhere in the social order and you learn to fear its power over the young and gifted--as a deadly blight.

What is Kirby Page doing? He is one of the rarely gifted and in the Providence of God is destined to make a dent on his generation. I hope he goes with you on the Seminar and that both of you will return:

"Men who are girt for the combat, men who are  
grit to the core"

and enter again into the "war against war". America should hold the activity of both Kirby and yourself until we have made more substantial gains than these last years have shown.

With love and every good wish to you and yours,

Faithfully,

*Raymond Robin*

Sherwood Eddy, Esq.  
New York City.

P.S. Would it not be worthwhile for you and Morrison of the Christian Century and Page if we can get him and possibly one or two other--if you so desire--to get together for one day on the war against war question? When are you to be again say for one day in this part of the world, or when will you have a free day in the east?



Sunday Mar 29 —

Dear Kinky, your  
letter. & M. C. recd. I just don't  
know what to do or say; but if  
<sup>you</sup> are not going to use any of the extra  
money for yourselves, may be I had  
just as well spend it, Murry says  
I can beat any body, wanting things,  
& as long <sup>as</sup> they don't come out of his pocket  
why; he enjoys nice things too,

all my long life I have been starved  
for love, & beauty;

yes indeed; I am glad you are planning  
to come home on a visit, it will be  
a good while to wait, but now I have  
something to look forward to,  
alma I think you are the one to thank

for the comic pieces, they are  
good ones, especially Pop with the green  
driver in his mouth.

I almost finished my new dress,  
had to wear my coat to day damp  
& chilly, rained this afternoon, & we are  
very thankful, set out a lot of  
tomato plants yesterday.

I will be thinking all summer about  
what I can keep growing until you come.

God is surely good to us all.

& if I could only get to see you  
all often, & all of my children would  
love each other I could be fairly  
happy yet, that is what I pray for  
all the time.

Love, & write me  
Mother